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during the entire period of the Union of these States the South has enjoyed an immense preponderance of governmental protection. He confidently anticipates the ultimate triumph of Northern arms, and the gradual extinction of slavery by moral and Christian instrumentalities. As a loyal Catholic, he contrasts the cold and feeble philanthropy of Protestant sects toward the negro race with the express antagonism against slavery of the venerable mother Church. He comments with just severity on the interpolation by Protestant ministers in the marriage covenant between slaves of the words, "till inevitable circumstances separate us," as compared with the persistent refusal of Catholic priests to sanction in marriage aught other than an inviolable sacrament. The entire pamphlet commands our respectful and grateful interest, and though on some minor points we might dissent from the author, it is one of the most noteworthy, well-reasoned, and eloquent among the many essays from European writers which have been called forth by the present crisis in our affairs.

22.—*The Slave Power: its Character, Career, and Probable Designs; being an Attempt to explain the real Issues involved in the American Contest.* By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Professor of Jurisprudence in Queen's College, Galway, and late Whately Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. New York: Carleton. 1862. 8vo. pp. 171.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES has not, like some of his countrymen, rushed into our great American controversy armed with prejudices and partisan newspaper reports. His subject is evidently not new to him, but must have been his careful study for years. No American can have a more intimate knowledge than he manifests of our entire social, industrial, and political system as modified by slavery. He demonstrates the wastefulness of slavery as an economical system, its dependence on unlimited territorial expansion for prolonged existence, and the tendency of communities burdened with it to deteriorate in all the elements of civilization. He tears away the flimsy veil from all other pretexts for the present rebellion, and shows it to be simply the struggle of the slave-power to regain its lost supremacy. He urges upon the powers of Europe the policy of neutrality, and at the same time the duty of moral support for the North, so far as it may be rendered without express and forcible interposition. He anticipates ultimate success for the North; yet he regards separation as the probable and desirable result of the contest. He would have the border States, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, incorporated with the Northern portion of the

republic, and won by compensated emancipation to the system of industrial freedom, while slavery in the limited Southern Confederation which would remain would be strangled for lack of room, and attenuated by the failure of its sources of supply, and might be confidently left to the process of natural decay.

23.—*The Results of Emancipation.* By AUGUSTIN COCHIN, Ex-Maire and Municipal Counsellor of Paris. Work crowned by the Institute of France (Académie Française). Translated by MARY L. BOOTH, Translator of Count de Gasparin's Works on America, etc. Boston : Walker, Wise, & Co. 1863. 12mo. pp. 412.

THIS work has evidently been the result of prolonged research, and was prepared wholly without reference to the transactions of which our land has become the theatre ; but for this reason it is for us the more timely and trustworthy. It is a history of emancipation in the French, English, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch Colonies, compiled from official documents and statistics. And it is mere history, not argument or appeal, nor yet a selection of facts made to sustain a particular theory, but such a book as a man with no heart would be compelled to make from the materials furnished to his hand. To be sure, M. Cochin incidentally betrays a strong sympathy with the colored race ; but it is a sympathy which has not led him to add to or to take from the testimony which he professes to put on record. The only conclusion which can be drawn from the entire mass of facts here brought together, and from almost every portion of those facts, is, that emancipation is entirely safe, productive in an economical point of view, and in a moral aspect of essential and vast benefit to both parties. There is no need that we dwell on the momentous bearing of a book so able, thorough, and dispassionate upon the domestic questions of principle and policy which many of our people are now anxiously asking, and which we may be at any moment called to answer.

24.—*Diary from March 4, 1861, to November 12, 1862.* By ADAM GUROWSKI. Boston : Lee and Shepard. 1862. 16mo. pp. 315.

THIS is, we doubt not, a *bona fide* diary, and it is written in the style in which one would be most likely to write for no eye but his own. Count Gurowski, as an intelligent, deep-seeing, and profoundly interested observer of the course of public affairs in his adopted country, certainly merits a candid hearing ; but, on the other hand, his intensity of personal and political feeling may detract somewhat from the